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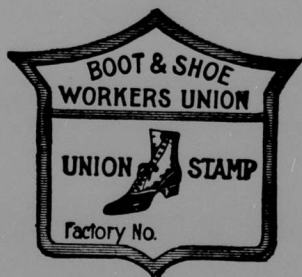
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—Friday, July 31, 1914.

SENATOR WORKS OPPOSES LABOR.
SOLICITS OFFER FROM SPRING VALLEY.
STOCKTON CONDITIONS.
GOOD INVESTMENT FOR WORKINGMEN.
THE POWER OF RIGHT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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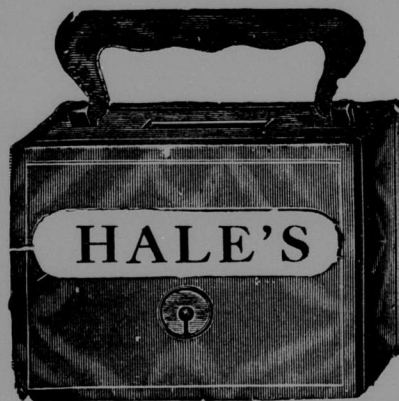
JOHN F. TOBIN, President

CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1914.

No. 25

Senator Works Opposes Labor

Free speech is allowed under the Senate rules. Many Senators, involuntarily restrained from the Chautauqua platform, avail themselves of the opportunity to make their popular speeches indirectly. Published in the "Congressional Record," distributed to a wide circle, the speeches constitute political campaigning by the correspondence course method.

Last week Senator Works of California addressed a new lesson sheet of this type to his constituents in California, the Otis, Spreckels, and De Young group that is trying to rehabilitate the Southern Pacific Railroad machine.

Last week Senator Works spoke in the name of justice. Many speak in that name—but not all are heard. He pronounced a verdict upon the legislation which labor has found necessary to its continued existence and welfare. He declared that legislation either vicious or unnecessary. This judge, trained in the Southern Pacific School of Justice, decided that the provisions of the Clayton bill, which are germane to trust legislation, do not contain enough useful and beneficial legislation to make it worth consideration.

Classification and exemptions are common characteristics of legislation. The income tax is not unconstitutional because Mother Jones does not pay an income tax equal to that of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The Supreme Court decided that the Missouri Anti-Trust law was not unconstitutional because the provisions which applied to the International Harvester Company did not apply to maid servants. Would that Senator Works had time for thought and reading—but he is so busy with politics. Is it not injustice to him intellectually to deprive him of the opportunity accorded to so many working men for intellectual improvement? Ought he not to be allowed an equal opportunity to study justice for working men? Senator Works speaks so feelingly for justice, would that he could understand, too!

After Senator Works had spoken for some time to prove that the labor provisions of the Clayton bill were vicious because they would exempt labor organizations from the trust laws, he then spoke for some time to show that these same provisions were unnecessary because the trust laws do not apply to labor organizations! He acknowledges that all unlawful activities of labor organizations could be prosecuted under criminal statutes. "An examination of the cases will show that conspiracies or organizations of labor unions were generally not to restrain trade," asserted Senator Works in a flash

of encouraging insight, but note also the artful manner in which he coupled conspiracies with organizations—a touch worthy of Tetzels. "Their objects were to secure employment for their members and better wages and conditions."

Those two sentences are encouraging symptoms that the Senator's mind is not wholly warped—opportunity for uninterrupted study might bring complete comprehension. This suggestion is commended to the consideration of the voters of California.

These two sentences contain reasons why the anti-trust laws should not be applied to labor organizations—the purpose for which labor contends and which it seeks to secure by Section 7 of the Clayton bill. Working men have been convinced of the imperative need for such legislation by their experiences with judicial interpretations and applications of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. They do not base their demands upon a theory of justice but upon experience with injustice.

Senator Works affirms they need no exemptions to secure them the right to organization and to actions carrying out the legitimate purposes of organization. The working men know that the Sherman Anti-Trust law has been perverted to deny them rightful and normal activities.

Senator Works declares: "What the laboring man wants is not exemption from liability for acts which if committed by some one else would be a crime." Quite true. What the laboring man wants is exemption from penalties and punishment for acts which, if committed by some one else, would not be crimes.

Working men want to be protected from arbitrary, illegal injunctions which deprive them of constitutional rights and legitimate activities. Men who have had experience with injunctions of the nature of those issued by Judge Dayton or Judge Humphrey have no patience with the theoretical twaddle which Senator Works utters under protection of senatorial free speech.

It is worse than foolish to tell men they cannot be denied justice or constitutional rights. They have been denied these things and now they purpose to secure them for themselves. The spokesmen for special privilege cannot block the advance of justice—justice for all.

Senators, as well as all other representatives, must learn the meaning of justice, or give place to those who know.—American Federation of Labor Newsletter.

ORGANIZATION—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

By H. C. Williams.
H.

In the thirteenth century the guilds had become the very backbone of the municipalities of Italy, France and Germany, and in a more local sense in Spain and England; they did not grow to such importance in these countries because they were more agrarian in character, but really developed a more intense clan spirit. In Italy the process was sectional, from causes detailed in the preceding paper. In France and Germany their influence was towards a national consolidation, because the kings, in order to curb the power of the great lords and bishops, attached them to the crown by extending their charter privileges. But the historical "free cities" outside of Italy were mostly in Germany, where the more liberal constitution of the Hapsburg empire, which had been directly inherited from the traditions of the Roman Empire, allowed far greater liberty for municipal expansion, and much less interference from central authority, than the more personal monarchy that was growing up in France. The imperial tradition enabled these cities to come in as integral parts of the empire itself, with a franchise in the imperial diet. In France and England the guilds could expand to the limit of their industrial capacity within themselves, but did not realize any function in the political system of the kingdom. While the guilds were common in England and Spain, they were purely local institutions—neither countries developing any foreign trade in the middle ages. The industrial age in England in the large international sense did not begin until the expulsion of the Huguenots from France, in 1685, who carried their arts and skill with them, and their industries took vigorous root under the impetus of trade which was then beginning to flow from the new world, but no longer as communal units, because they held no communal or clan rights in the soil or nation. Spain, another purely agrarian country, has never become industrial, and retains much of its medieval character to the present time. Among the great guild cities may be mentioned Florence, Genoa, Pisa and Milan in Italy; Marseilles, Lyons and Paris in France; Hamburg, Frankfurt and Nuremberg in Germany, and London in England. Their number was very great and included most towns that were not purely agricultural adjuncts. Venice, perhaps the most splendid of all, was originally a guild, like other Italian cities, but it early gained a monopoly of trade with the Orient, and developed so much wealth and political power, that it slowly changed into a timocracy, or an oligarchy founded upon hereditary wealth—a fate which overtook old Carthage through the same cause—both are examples of the worst form of despotic government. The present wave of "Progressivism" in the United States is an instinctive reaction against a similar submergence of free institutions by the power of concentrated wealth, which has progressed so far as to include much of the press, the economic ethics as promulgated through the higher institutions of education, the legal traditions which incline toward the perpetuation of vested rights, and the judiciary, which is recruited from the ranks of able lawyers employed as corporation counsellors, and which, through the operation of a rigid constitution, have usurped all the functions of the government by its power to nullify the laws. How the popular instinct may eventuate is obscure, as the condition is international in scope, and the livings of nearly every individual are in some way involved in the system of finance which has absorbed every source of national wealth or production and piled up an enormous debt in the place of the natural wealth it has destroyed. It is being witnessed at the present moment that the

very effort to reform its abuses begins to paralyze its action, and we feel the result in increasing industrial stagnation. That the condition is parasitic does not alter the result that occurs when the nourishment of the parasite is attempted to be withdrawn, because in the measure that our industrial dependence is involved in the system, we become a part of the parasitic growth. The evil is in the system itself, and has been eating its way into the social body for three generations, and cannot be redeemed by any number of tons of legislative enactments, nor by an efflorescence of airy idealities which are more instinctive perceptions of a necessity for change than indicative of the method of the change involved in a solution.

As we have traced the origin and development of society in their tribal and municipal relationships from their early origins to their final development at the period of Renaissance, when they begin to show signs of decay, it only remains to describe a few of their principal characteristics. Guilds were applied to every form of social action—religious, charitable, political or industrial. But they are all much alike. Each possessed a chapel, a hall for meetings where discussions on the political action of a guild were held, and a chamber for the preservation of their archives; many supported a hospital for the sick and a hotel for the entertainment of travelers or pilgrims. This was needed, as it was a part of each young man's apprenticeship that when completed, he was to travel from city to city and thereby study the work as done by others. There was no arbitrary line separating the classes; the master had served his apprenticeship in the shop as his apprentices were now doing, who in their turn would pass into the higher grades and become masters themselves. The divisions of interests which divide the industrial world today, and result in strikes, lockouts, and other wasteful methods of adjustments, did not exist; every member was a loyal son and had an equal interest in its prosperity, and every guild settled its own affairs within its own meeting hall, and presented a united face to its rivals or enemies. In the larger municipalities they had their own armory, and place for drilling, and in such all the membership of military age were soldiers. In the numerous wars in which they would be engaged, they would leave their work, as Cincinnatus left his plow, to return again to the shop when the occasion ended. Generally women were admitted, and as far as their work was concerned, on equal terms with the men. In Italy they were the parents of glorious republics; in Germany became free and sovereign towns; in England made alliance with a portion of the feudal aristocracy, and with it formed the preponderating house in the British Parliament. In France they failed to rise to such special importance or political influence, but in a different way reached the most powerful development of all. The French revolution was the culminating point where the communes and guilds combined to become the government itself, and at an age of national development which made that government the preponderating influence in Europe, and on such an imperial scale as to subvert all the medieval institutions that survived in the West.

(Continued next week.)

Popular government we all approve of, though sometimes I don't think we know exactly why we do approve it. I think frequently we mistake ends for means. We talk about liberty as something to be secured as an end. We think of popular government as something to be secured as an end. Well, neither is true. Liberty is a means in the pursuit of happiness. Popular government we have because we believe in the long run that it is . . . the government which makes most people happy.—Prof. William H. Taft.

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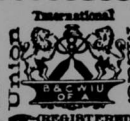
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SOLICITS OFFER FROM SPRING VALLEY.

The Board of Supervisors last Wednesday evening approved a letter drafted by the advisory water committee, soliciting an offer from the Spring Valley Water Company to sell its franchises and properties to the city for the sum of \$34,500,000. The following are to be included in the proposed sale:

(a) All franchises (other than the corporate franchise), all licenses, easements connected with the property purchased, or in connection with the Spring Valley Water Company's water business, and all service connections.

(b) All supplies and materials on hand owned by the Spring Valley Water Company; all vehicles of every description, horses, tools, furniture and fixtures outside of the directors' and president's offices; all maps and records relating to the water company's plant and system to be purchased; all other similar equipment; and all other personal property appertaining to or incidental to the company's water business, or used or held for use in connection with that business or the property taken, expressly excepting, however, cash and bills and accounts receivable.

(c) All property included in and covered in that certain condemnation proceedings heretofore commenced by the City and County of San Francisco against the Spring Valley Water Company on December 31, 1913, and now pending in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco, except that

1st: As to a certain tract of land included in said condemnation proceedings and known as the Nussbaumer Tract, situate in Alameda County, the City, under its offer, will take only such portion thereof as may be determined by City Engineer O'Shaughnessy to be necessary for a right of way for the present pipe line of the Spring Valley Water Company wherever the same crosses said tract, and also such additional portions of said Nussbaumer Tract as may be determined by City Engineer O'Shaughnessy to be necessary to protect the waters in the creek flowing through the same.

2d: The Spring Valley Water Company is to retain title to the lands known as the Pleasanton Lands included in said condemnation proceedings and located north of County Road No. 2000, in Alameda County, with the exception that of the said lands located north of said County Road No. 2000 the City and County of San Francisco is to acquire title to the following:

(a) A strip of land 200 feet in width, the center line of which is the line of wells of the Spring Valley Water Company, known as the G line, and a strip of land 200 feet in width, the center line of which is the line of wells of the Spring Valley Water Company, known as the N line, said lines of wells being the wells connected with the pumping plant of the company on the tract immediately to the north of said County Road No. 2000. Said strip, of which the center line is the G line of wells, shall extend at each end 100 feet beyond the last well of the line; said strip, the center line of which is the N line of wells, shall extend from a point 100 feet northerly of the most northerly well of said line of wells southerly to said County Road No. 2000.

(b) Two strips of land, one 100 feet wide and the other 50 feet wide, one extending approximately easterly and westerly across the entire width of the company's Pleasanton lands north of the County Road No. 2000, and the other extending approximately northerly and southerly across the entire width in that direction of the same lands. The exact location of these last mentioned two strips and the determination as to which shall be 100 feet wide and which shall be 50 feet wide, shall be made by City Engineer O'Shaughnessy. These two strips are to be lo-

cated so as to avoid any buildings or other improvements, so far as the same can be done in the opinion of City Engineer O'Shaughnessy consistently with the interests of the City. The company will have the right to remove any building or improvements not a part of its water plant which are on said strips as finally located.

3d: The City and County of San Francisco is to have and shall be given the right to take water from the Pleasanton lands conveyed to it to the amount of but not in excess of 15,000,000 gallons during any one day, the said right to take such water is to be a right without hindrance or conditions of any sort, and the Spring Valley Water Company, for and on behalf of itself, its successors and assigns, shall waive any and all right to object to, or enjoin the taking of such water from said lands so conveyed to said City and County of San Francisco up to said 15,000,000 gallons during any one day, either upon the ground that the pumping from said wells up to said limit of 15,000,000 gallons daily on the lands so conveyed to the City and County of San Francisco lowers the subterranean water plane under the said lands retained by the Spring Valley Water Company, or drains the water from beneath the said retained lands, or upon any other ground whatsoever, whether herein specifically enumerated or otherwise. The right to take said water up to said amount of 15,000,000 gallons daily is to be a right and easement running in favor of the land purchased by the City and County of San Francisco and against the lands retained by the Spring Valley Water Company. The Spring Valley Water Company is to have the right to take water from the land retained by it for use on those lands, but not elsewhere or otherwise.

The terms of sale proposed are summarized as follows:

Company is to convey a good and sufficient title, the city assuming the company's obligations to supply water under outstanding contracts. Properties are to be conveyed free of all mortgages and incumbrances, except the lien for taxes for the current fiscal year. Lands and rights held under option are to be conveyed, not to be included in the foregoing provision.

Limitations are put on the words "good and sufficient title," so as not to embrace trivial defects and imperfections. If such title cannot be given, a reduction in the sale price is to be made to offset the defect.

Current taxes will be pro-rated as of date of conveyance. Company is to be reimbursed for its share of Twin Peaks tunnel assessments paid on lands to be conveyed. Accounts receivable and rents are likewise to be pro-rated. Com-

pany will be reimbursed by the city for capital expenditures, with certain exceptions, made since January 1, 1913, with 6 per cent interest thereon. (These amount to \$595,000.) Company is likewise to be reimbursed for future capital expenditures it may make after the offer for sale is accepted by the company.

The impounded moneys collected in excess of legal water rates shall be divided between the company and the ratepayers.

If any bondholder of the company refuses to relinquish his lien, the city will take over the company's obligation, by making a corresponding reduction from the price to be paid to the company.

Two-thirds of the stockholders of the Spring Valley Water Company must consent to the sale.

Talking is one of the fine arts—the noblest, the most important, the most difficult—and its fluent harmonies may be spoiled by the intrusion of a single harsh note.—O. W. Holmes.

Culinary Workers and Bartenders Attention!

The Culinary Craft

LABOR DAY ISSUE
WILL BE PUBLISHED ABOUT AUGUST 15th

It will contain articles penned by prominent men in the labor movement, in addition to the regular news and information regarding our movement to segregate culinary workers and bartenders into separate international organizations. All locals of the H. & R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. are now fully informed of the efforts being made to secure segregation at the coming convention at San Francisco, June 14, 1915. Independent organizations are also taking interest in our plans, and the best sign of all, the unorganized masses of culinary workers in the East are awakening to the necessity of organization for the improvement of their intolerable conditions.

"The Culinary Craft" is a monthly magazine to Advance the Interests of Hotel and Restaurant Workers.

Published as a means of interchange of thought and dissemination of interesting information for the benefit of culinary workers and the catering trade throughout the United States. It is gaining rapidly in circulation and is subscribed for by all leading culinary organizations. Contains news and information not obtainable in any other paper, and should be in the hands of every culinary worker and every person connected with the catering industry.

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JAMES KARSTEN, Manager.

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GOOD INVESTMENT FOR WORKINGMEN.

By Richard Caverly.

Before investing money the wise possessor considers two things: is the investment safe, and is the interest return reasonable? If the investment is for a term of years, say ten, he will also consider the possibility of his needing his money for other purposes before the loan matures.

The third question he should think about seriously is, can the invested money be converted into cash quickly without loss to the investor?

While there are many good securities returning 6 per cent, they are not all "liquid credits"—convertible into cash quickly. The normal income rate on good securities that are readily convertible into cash at par is today 3 to 4 per cent. The best investment security is one in which the element of risk present in every business transaction is reduced to a minimum, and yet paying 6 per cent, if left undisturbed for the fixed period, say, from ten to twenty years, and in the meantime being convertible into cash at par, with interest at not less than 3 per cent, and increasing with the length of time the money remains with the borrower. The ten, fifteen or twenty year bonds now issued by some of the companies are meeting these requirements. As to their safety, they are the direct contract obligations of responsible companies which for over twenty-five years have paid 6 per cent to thousands of investors in this country.

These bonds are based on the earth, is earth itself—real estate—above all, in city real estate, like New York or San Francisco. For over one hundred years all our large cities have been steadily growing in value, paying large profits and constantly increasing the safety of investments based upon it. The New York City tax assessors' records, available for over fifty years past, show that the increase in land values, not including buildings, which, of course, tend to depreciate, have averaged over 6 per cent constantly. Moreover, to this profit must be added the net income derived from the use of this same land during the same period. We have seen here in San Francisco land values increase for the past fifty years from sixty million dollars to over three hundred millions.

The oldest company selling these 6 per cent bonds was organized in 1888, it has constantly paid 6 per cent to all its bondholders. It is not like a building and loan association, savings bank or investment company, whose plan of business consists of loaning money, which necessarily limits the earning power to interest only.

The money received by these companies is not loaned to others, but is invested in the company's own real estate business to gain business profits, thus enabling it to pay its bondholders a more liberal rate of interest than would otherwise be possible. This plan of operation has served as the model for many other companies, but the success of none of those has surpassed the pioneer company, organized in New York in 1888.

This one company is one of New York's largest landlords, owning over \$14,000,000 worth of rental properties, including high-grade office and business buildings, apartment houses, hotels, theatre and special buildings of various sorts, rented at high figures. In addition to its rental properties this company owns land equivalent in area to more than 3500 city lots, rapidly increasing in value.

The story of New York's growth in land values is as fascinating as a romance. In 1626 the Dutch bought the entire Island of Manhattan from the Indians for \$24. The assessed value of the city's real estate for 1913 was fixed by the tax commissioners at \$7,387,237,104, an increase of nearly \$3,000,000,000 in ten years, and this is the cause of the success of the modern bond companies.

The continued growth of New York is as irresistible as the ocean tides, as certain as day follows night. It is estimated that the growth of the city for the past ten years every day of the year sees more than 600 people added to the population, thereby increasing land values, likewise increasing the stability of these modern bond companies, as well as profits to investors.

To mature 6 per cent accumulative bond in 10, 15 or 20 years, providing for the investment of any amount per year, \$25 up, payable in annual or quarterly installments during their term; interest compounding annually and accumulating, making with the annual payments the face value of the bond at maturity. These bonds are non-forfeitable and carry various paid-up and cash values before maturity, fully protecting the investor against loss through death or inability to continue payments. They are convertible into cash on interest payment dates after two years on the basis of 3 per cent interest from date. The annual payment of a ten-year bond for \$1000, \$71.57; 15 years, \$40.53; 20, \$25.65, in each case \$1000 is guaranteed at maturity. This affords a thoroughly conservative 6 per cent investment, while banks only pay 4 per cent, and sometimes less, for the same amount of deposits.

STATE MAKES REMARKABLE SHOWING.

The Industrial Accident Commission has just made its second quarterly report to the Governor, covering the operations of the State Compensation Insurance Fund, during the period from April 1st to July 1st, inclusive. The results of the insurance business conducted by the State "Fund" to date indicate that unless a series of calamities occur prior to December 31st, a substantial dividend will be earned for its policyholders during the first year. In that event rates will also be readjusted as soon as practicable to fit more nearly the actual cost in each class.

The following is a synopsis of the report to the Governor:

The total number of registered applications from employers has now reached 4417, and the estimated annual earnings of employees covered by State insurance is \$50,000,000. The total premiums written amount to \$379,399.95. Claims paid, in process of payment, and liberally estimated cost of accidents reported, total \$67,122.38. Total expense, including all items other than compensation payments, amounts to \$27,053.65, or only about 7.1 per cent of the premiums collected. The accrued interest on funds invested amounts to \$4550.48, and the actual balance of the "Fund" now available, including appropriation of \$100,000, amounts to \$419,098.38. In addition a special appropriation of \$70,000 is available for contingent expenses of the State Compensation Insurance Fund. This latter amount is not shown in the published statements, as there is now no likelihood of the necessity of its use arising.

The total number of claim cases handled for the first six months is 1415, and only seven hearings have been applied for to the Industrial Accident Commission. In most of these cases, hearings were necessary to settle complex questions of dependency and to determine extent of permanent disability.

The inspection department of the "Fund" is making a systematic survey of all risks covered by State insurance, and is applying the merit rating schedule to manufacturing plants. These inspections have resulted in many recommendations for the promotion of safety being carried out and a consequent material reduction in insurance rates to those employers whose plants show conditions for safety above the average.

Man is evidently made for thought, this is his whole dignity and his whole merit; his whole duty is to think as he ought.—Pascal.

**HENRY B. LISTER
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To my Brother Members of Labor Unions:

My sentiments are that to be absolutely just is an attribute of divinity, to be so to the utmost of his ability is the greatest glory of man. Justice consists of rendering unto every man his due; it should commence at the fountain head where labor produces the wealth, not at the pool where wealth is accumulated. If my record convinces you that I have endeavored to live up to these sentiments, I ask your support. I respectfully refer you to the Brief of Mr. Brouillet and myself in the Nurses' Eight-Hour Law, the Owens' Recall for the State Federation in the Supreme Court, all the injunctions I have defended, the Riot cases, the Mooney case, and the Gas Franchise cases.

Yours fraternally,

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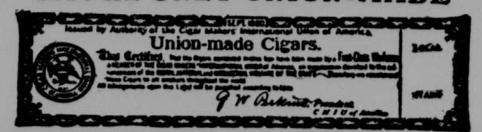
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BLUE LABEL CIGARS

STOCKTON CONDITIONS.

The fight of the employers of Stockton for the non-union shop is daily growing more gloomy for those who had pictured in their minds a rout of the unions. Before starting the game had been carefully mapped out to its minutest detail. Every move of both the employers and the unions had been surveyed by the men who started the fight. The scheme looked magnificent to the employers and victory seemed assured. But shortly after the fight started the unions refused to play the game by making the moves the employers had so carefully mapped out for them, and this brought confusion and remorse into a camp where only system and gaiety had been anticipated. As a result of the refusal of the unions to fight the battle along the lines prescribed by the non-union shop managers that contingent is now hopelessly tangled and unable to cheer up their victims.

There are in Stockton at the present time fourteen representatives of international unions conferring together and acting in unison in the conduct of the union side of the fight.

There has been little change in the situation since last week except that the Draymen's Association has locked out about thirty-five teamsters. This move on the part of the employers had been anticipated, and therefore had little influence on the general fight. The representatives of labor are confident they have the situation so well in hand that there can be but one result, and that a complete victory for the organized workers.

In order that the workers shall not be handicapped in the contest it is essential that all unions collect and forward to the central councils at once the 5-cent per capita assessment levied. If this is done there need be no fear of the outcome, for labor is now and will remain complete master of the situation.

The boycott of the products of the Sperry Flour Company is producing results and the competitors of that concern are daily increasing their forces and are now working overtime to fill orders. It is therefore urged upon all union men to bring every influence within their power to further curtail the sale of Sperry products in order that this firm, which informed the representatives of organized labor that it cared nothing for a boycott, may be convinced that the workers are able to make their power felt.

The San Francisco Labor Council has appointed a committee of ten to deal with this boycott, and will employ a man to devote his entire time to the prosecution of it. It is the desire of the State Federation of Labor that all central bodies take up this matter in a similar fashion and deal with it vigorously. Only in this way can the full power of labor be exerted in bringing this concern to a realization of the fact that California is no field for a labor crushing employer.

In addition to the action of the central bodies and the unions each union man should exert his individual influence toward cutting off patronage from the Sperry concern. Do your duty.

THREATS ARE ALLEGED.

The House of Representatives' judiciary committee is bringing out interesting evidence in the impeachment proceedings against Justice Wright, who attracted attention by the sentences imposed by him on President Gompers, John Mitchell, then A. F. of L. vice-president, and Secretary Morrison. One witness testified that Justice Wright told him, in discussing a certain lawyer, that: "I am going to soak him, as he put one over on me." Another witness testified that Justice Wright refused to allow a bill of exceptions prepared, thus resulting in the conviction of the man he made threats against.

UNFAIR GOVERNMENT JOB.

The typographical unions and country publishers and printing offices generally are asking only what is reasonable when they demand that Uncle Sam shall cease to force them into an unfair, unreasonable and impossible competition by granting to one contractor the exclusive right to print return cards on stamped envelopes.

Not only does the government stifle competition in price through its authorized sweat shop methods practiced in the Dayton, Ohio, plant, where all the government envelopes are printed, but it causes every postmaster in the United States and possessions to solicit and receive orders in its endeavor to still further monopolize this business to the exclusion of the local printers.

The system would not be so reprehensible if it inured to the benefit of any considerable number of taxpayers, but such is not the case. Unless you purchase 500 or more stamped envelopes at once, Uncle Sam will not take your printing order. If you use only the limited number of the average individual you can buy only the blank printed return card, against the manufacture and sale of which no objection is made by the independent printers and union men. The thing so strenuously objected to is the taking of individual special orders, and the chief beneficiaries thereof are the big business houses and manufacturing concerns, banks, mail order houses, etc., which can well afford to pay a fair price for their printing, and which should be done in the cities where their business is located. Would not business houses put up an awful howl if residents of their respective communities would purchase all their commodities elsewhere?

If the monopoly were abolished, business men could still enjoy the convenience of using printed stamped envelopes, but the printing would be done at fair prices in the home printing shop and the money would remain at home.

This envelope business is of vast proportions, millions being turned out each day, and the loss to the printing industry amounts to millions of dollars yearly in wages and business.

The typographical unions have for years enjoyed the eight-hour day, yet here is a gigantic monopoly backed by the government which does practically all the printing on stamped envelopes, working unlimited hours per week and employing a cheap class of labor.

Is it just to the cause of organized labor that these conditions should be allowed to exist?

Write your Congressmen and Senators protesting against this practice, and demand that this contract be abolished when it expires on June 30, 1915, and that the printing of these envelopes go where it rightfully belongs—to the job printers of the United States. This action must be taken at once, as the new contract will come up and be let at the fall session of Congress.

A STATEMENT.

J. J. McNamara on the 4th of July, 1914, in the presence of E. B. Morton, requested me to deny that he had any dealings of any kind with any politician seeking for office, nor has he authorized anyone to make any dickers or trades in his behalf with any politician of any or no denomination. The same holds good of J. B. McNamara, and I have been requested to give publicity to these facts.

Neither Joseph Scott, who was one of the McNamara attorneys, nor Fredericks himself, who prosecuted and associated himself with the Burns' detectives, nor anyone else, is authorized to make the McNamara case an issue in this campaign, and common decency should have compelled them to keep silence, to say the least, much less trying to make political capital out of men and conditions with which they have nothing in common.

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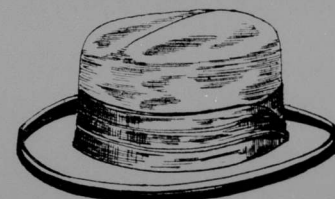
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1914.

It is our trying
That turns the latchkey of experience,
Whose doors swing inward quite as oft as out-
ward. —Geo. Lansing Raymond.

We have received a letter from a fruit grower complaining against the proposed eight-hour law, in which he says: "If such a law is adopted labor will be to blame for it." Labor has been to blame for many improvements in working conditions, and is anxious to be blamed for many more, among them the eight-hour day on the farm.

The last issue of the "Coast Seamen's Journal" was a splendid safety first edition and presented many unanswerable arguments as to why the La Follette seamen's bill should be passed by the House of Representatives. The shipping interests have for twenty years greedily prevented any such legislation and the indications are they will be successful again this year.

Chickens from the famous Atlantic City board walk are to have a part in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. For three years the International Poultry Exposition has been held in Atlantic City, but it has been decided that it will go to San Francisco in 1915. All of the chickens from the board walk city, however, will not be winged animals. There is promise of a large number of the human species of squab.

It is said more persons not directly affiliated with unions in San Francisco demand the union label than union men. Whether this is true we do not know, but it is certain that a large number of trade unionists do not demand the label. For this condition of affairs there can be no bona fide excuse. It is absolute disloyalty to the labor movement. It is the conduct of Benedict Arnolds in the movement, but such traitors are not even intelligent. They hang themselves as well as their fellows.

The Labor Council last Friday night voted to advise members of affiliated unions to remain away from the hop fields, as the Hop Growers' Association is alleged to be responsible for the persecution of Ford and Suhr, now in the Yuba County jail, pending a decision by the Court of Appeals. The men were sentenced to life imprisonment for their part in the riots on the Durst Ranch last year, and the hop growers are said to be still continuing their unreasonable tactics toward the two men, and in an effort to compel them to desist it is proposed that union men refuse to aid in the harvesting of the hop crop.

The Power of Right

A remarkable mass meeting of the citizens of Stockton was held last Saturday night—remarkable because it demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt the direction in which the power of that citizenship will be exerted in the struggle now going on in that city between the pin-headed representatives of greed and the forces of labor. The meeting so clearly indicated that the great mass of men and women of the Slough City are going to stand with labor in its fight against the non-union shop and slavish conditions, as to send a chill through the very bones of the profit-loving manipulators who started the contest.

In the audience, and on the platform, were men and women from all walks of life, and so unanimous was the sentiment in favor of organized labor that many of the weak-kneed merchants who had been driven into the Employers' Association through fear were encouraged to assert themselves and declare to their employees that they would no longer submit to the detestable dictation of those who desire to dominate Stockton commercially and industrially solely for their own advantage and without regard for the well-being of the city as a whole, and that they would conduct their establishments in accordance with former policies and continue to treat with their employees in their organized capacity.

The meeting effectually set at rest the fear that the association might be able to coerce a sufficient number of the people to maintain a show of strength. It plainly told the unfair merchants and business men that those who do the purchasing for the great consuming thousands proposed to so direct that power as to bring prosperity and profit to the fair-dealing, while woe and disaster would be the portion of the greedy and selfish.

If the fight is continued any great length of time it is certain there will be many bitter mourners over the corpses of once successful business enterprises, because organized labor, and those who believe the toiler is entitled to justice, propose to teach an enduring lesson to the trouble breeders whose love of money brought on this entirely unnecessary contest. Every bit of patronage, so far as can be, will be diverted from the unfair and directed to the fair employers of labor. The meeting last Saturday night is evidence enough to satisfy the most skeptical as to the power of labor along these lines in a fight such as is now on in Stockton. It furnished proof positive that the people of that progressive little city will not permit any band of pirates to gain a foothold there, nor long tolerate the employer who desires to enslave those who earn their bread as wage workers, and it behooves those who desire to continue in business in that city to immediately desist in their labor crushing tactics. The verdict has been so plainly written that he who runs may read. It now remains for those who are wise enough to know what is good for them to turn their faces in the direction of square dealing with their employees. If this is not done, then the workers of California propose there shall be but one other course left open to them, and that to seek other fields for their nefarious operations.

Labor does not desire to boast, but it may as well be understood now as later on that the organized workers of California do not propose to permit the establishment of non-union conditions in this State. It is said the conniving employers have \$2,000,000 to spend in the fight, and they will need every cent of it and many millions additional if they attempt to carry out their non-union program. Their money, however unlimited the supply, will avail them nothing as a final proposition, because the victory will ultimately go to the side of right and justice, and in this controversy the people, and they will render the final decision, have determined that the right is on the side of the unions. So that in the end the power of right will be found to be more potent than the money of the disturbers.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Dogs that have free access to water are able to stand hot weather as well as people are. But they need water even oftener than people do because they perspire from their tongues instead of from all over their skins. All animals need water where they can drink often in summer, instead of once or twice a day at their owner's convenience.

Sight-seeing automobiles that take in San Francisco points of interest have been making a tour of the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, but in the last few days an automobile service has been established over the grounds which will be for the grounds only. From the East end of the concessions district to the West end of the mile race track is a matter of two miles and a quarter and every foot of this space has a part in the wonderful activity now at its height.

There is no business except the slaughtering business that involves more cruelty than training animals for public exhibition. The exhibition looks pleasant, and the trainer often acts in public with extreme kindness, or appears to do so. But the long, long training that preceded the public appearance of the animal was a school of great suffering. Whips, hot iron bars, prods, pistols, and many other weapons have been used to terrify and agonize the animals while training. The kindness in the circus tent and on the vaudeville stage is for exhibition purposes. The public would not stand for the secret treatment if they knew what it was.

The most notable progress yet recorded in the chemical treatment of timber to prevent decay was made in 1913, according to a report recently issued by the American Wood Preservers' Association in co-operation with the forest service of the Department of Agriculture. The report states that 93 wood preserving plants in 1913 consumed over 108 million gallons of creosote oil, 26 million pounds of dry zinc chloride, and nearly 4 million gallons of other liquid preservatives. With these the plants treated over 153 million cubic feet of timber, or about 23 per cent more than in 1912. The output from additional plants unrecorded would increase the totals given. Impregnation of wood with oils and chemicals to increase its resistance to decay and insect attack, the report goes on to say, is an industry which has become important in the United States only in recent years. In Great Britain and most of the European countries practically every wooden cross-tie and telephone or telegraph pole receives preservative treatment. In the United States less than 30 per cent of the 135 million cross-ties annually consumed are treated, and the proper treatment of an annual consumption of 4 million poles may be said to have scarcely commenced. Real progress in the United States dates from 1832, when the Kyanizing process, using bichloride of mercury, was developed. In 1837, two other processes were introduced: the Burnet process, using zinc chloride, and the Bethel process, using coal tar creosote. These last processes are very largely in use today. The idea of timber preservation at first made very slow growth in this country, on account of the large supply of cheap and durable timbers and the general disregard shown toward economy in the use of natural resources. In 1885 there were only three pressure plants in the United States; and in 1895, only 15. Since then, however, the industry has grown rapidly; in 1913 there were 117 plants..

Wit at Random

Maud—What a finely chiseled mouth Jack has! It ought to be on a girl's face.

Ethel—It is pretty often.—Philadelphia "Ledger."

Professor (discussing organic and inorganic kingdoms)—Now, if I should shut my eyes—so—and drop my head—so—and remain perfectly still, you would say I was a clod. But I move, I leap. Then what do you call me?

Bright Pupil—A clodhopper, sir. — Boston "Transcript."

A small boy was one day asked by a clergyman if he knew what was meant by energy and enterprise.

"No, sir; I don't think I do."

The clergyman said: "Well, I will tell you, my boy. One of the richest men in the world came here without a shirt on his back, and now he has millions."

"Millions!" replied the boy. "How many does he put on at a time?"

"Well," he declared, "I think I can lay claim to being both."

"I admit you are brave," she responded, "for you saved my life when our boat upset; but that wasn't brainy, was it?"

"It certainly was," he retorted. "I upset the boat on purpose."

"Tickets," said the collector, as he opened the door of the carriage in which sat a man who looked as if he was anchored to his seat. The man handed over the pasteboard, which was duly inspected. Then, looking around, the collector said:

"Is there another gentleman in the carriage?"

"No."

"Is that other portmanteau yours, then, too?"

"Other portmanteau?"

"Yes, on the floor there, by the other?"

"Those," said the traveler, with dignity, "are my feet."

There was a certain bishop who had a pleasant habit of chatting with anybody he might meet during his country walks. One day he came across a lad who was looking after some pigs by the roadside, and the bishop paused to ask him what he was doing, that being his usual opening to conversation.

"Moindin' swoine," the lad replied, stolidly.

The bishop nodded his head thoughtfully.

"Ah, is that so?" he commented. "And how much do you earn a week?"

"Two shillin's," was the reply.

"Only two shillings?" remarked the bishop. Then he continued, pleasantly, "I, too, am a shepherd, but I get more than two shillings."

The lad looked at him suspiciously for a minute, then he said, slowly:

"Mebbe, you gets more swoine nor me to moind."—"Tit-Bits."

Jailless Crimes.—Killing time.

Hanging pictures.

Stealing bases.

Shooting the chutes.

Choking off a speaker.

Running over a new song.

Smothering a laugh.

Setting fire to a heart.

Knifing a performance.

Murdering of the English language.—"Judge."

Miscellaneous

I'D RATHER BE SQUARE.

Berton Braley.

I'd like to be rich, and I wonder who wouldn't,

And yet, if it cost me what some people pay,

I'd like to be rich, and find that I couldn't,

There's too much worth while that is lost by the way.

To sacrifice friends and ideals to surrender—

My heart and my conscience, my soul and my mind—

And sell all my dreams for a dollar-marked splendor,

Would leave me too poor for the riches I'd find.

I'd like to be rich, there is pleasure in money—

It's good stuff to have, and it's good stuff to spend,

It helps you to pay for your milk and your honey, And gives you a chance to be nice to a friend.

I'd like to be rich, but I'd never be willing

To pay such a price as some men do for gold—

The cost is too high, and the pace is too killing,

And too many things must be bartered and sold.

I'd like to have wealth if I made it by toiling,

Or keenness and cleverness, canny but fair;

But I'd never get it by cheating and spoiling—

I'd like to be rich, but I'd rather be square!

Every man takes care that his neighbor shall not cheat him. But a day comes when he begins to care that he do not cheat his neighbor. Then all goes well. He has changed his market cart into a chariot of the sun.—Emerson.

VISION.

By George Matthew Adams.

Vision is Act-seeing. "He had great Vision." That means that he saw great things DONE even before they were attempted. Vision differs from imagination. It starts where Imagination ends. Imagination takes the Pictures but Vision turns them over to the Architects who Build things from them. Men with Vision are Dominant.

Look Out.

Muster your Ideas. For Ideas germinate Vision. They give it Flesh and Blood, Feed its Fire Box, Control its Nerves—Pump its Heart. Ideas make Visions a living thing.

Look Out.

Despise Vision and you become Hireling—dependent and owned. Court Vision and you become a Master—a Wielder of Power unlimited. Vision is Optimism with two healthy Eyes.

Look Out.

Vision comes to, and may be gained by, the humblest. It carries neither a Patent nor a Copyright. It's a "tramp" element in the sense of freedom. But it must be sought, found—and then fed and clothed. Vision comes to no one unhunted.

Look Out.

Your Vision is Big or Little as you will it. The greater you aspire the greater will grow your Vision. The farther you See—the more you will Do. Vision is applicable to the everyday. It helps make Tasks ring true. It paints them with Permanence.

Look Out.

American Federation Newsletter

Conducting Vigorous Fight.

The Typographical Union of Louisville, Ky., is conducting a vigorous campaign to have the printing of the Improved Order of Red Men bear the union label. Chairman Robert Irick and the label committee of Louisville Union will carry the question to the Great Council, which meets in Maine next September, when it is believed success will be assured.

Thrown Out of Court.

The suit against President White, of the United Mine Workers, by an attorney who asks damages, has been thrown out of court. The attorney started his suit against John Mitchell on the ground that he suggested to the unionist plans that later resulted in a settlement of the anthracite coal strike. When President White took office he inherited the suit.

Waiters Released.

William H. Heffron, George Ringler and Oscar Close, striking waiters of St. Louis, who have been in jail for eight days on a commitment issued by Circuit Judge Grimm, have been released on an order by Judge Reynolds of the Court of Appeals, who ruled that the prisoners might be released on bonds of \$100 each pending a hearing on habeas corpus proceedings. Judge Grimm sent the men to jail after they refused to pay fines levied against them for acting as pickets in front of a struck restaurant.

Boiler Makers Win Strike.

At Texas City, Tex., after a three weeks' strike, boiler makers employed by the Standard Boiler Making and Plate Iron Company have returned to work, all their demands having been granted. At the time they went out the strikers were receiving \$4.50 per day for boiler makers, \$4.25 per day for riveters, and \$4 per day for helpers. They asked a raise of 50 cents per day for each man, thus making the scale \$5 for boiler makers, \$4.75 for riveters and \$4.50 for helpers. This scale has been universally in effect throughout Oklahoma for some time, and many Texas plants pay these rates.

Grundy Opposes Probe.

In its July Bulletin, the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association criticises the United States Commission on Industrial Relations and declares that only "agitators" are given preference at the meetings. The sensational evidence made public on the occasion of the commission's visit to Philadelphia is distasteful to the manufacturers who are quite sure the commission's work will only result in "aggravating conditions which it pretends to be asking to remedy." The Manufacturers' Association is headed by Joseph R. Grundy, who is one of the leading spirits in the state against an effective child labor law.

Many Useless Law Forms.

The law of English speaking countries is cluttered up with survivals of old forms and safeguards which serve no purpose at present but to thwart justice, declared William Renwick Riddell, justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Canada, in an address to the Wisconsin Bar Association. "No English race has yet devised any methods of giving every man his due without forcing him to come to court himself and fight for it," said Justice Riddell. "Anatomists tell us that in our bodies are many remains of organs which were beneficial in our earlier stages through which our race has come, but are now not only useless but actually dangerous. There are many such survivals in our laws." Maintaining two houses of parliament or two houses of

congress "to correct each other's errors," Justice Riddell asserted to be a prominent example of a useless complication of government. Five troublesome and useless traditions hampered the administration of justice in America, he said. Grand juries should be abolished. Indictments should be stripped of verbiage. The prisoner should be questioned. Husbands and wives should testify in matters concerning each other. Ten jurors should be enough to convict.

Against Judge Dayton.

Taylor George, speaker of the House of Delegates of West Virginia, and S. A. Moore, a business man of Charleston, testified before the House of Representatives judiciary committee against Federal Judge Dayton, of West Virginia, who is facing impeachment charges presented by Congressman Neely, of that State.

Unions May Picket.

The Appellate Court of the third district of Illinois has ruled that labor unions have the right to picket in a peaceful manner. The judgment of the Adams County Circuit Court was reversed on this question in the case of the People vs. Adrain Young. The decision is directly opposite to that recently made by Federal Judge Humphrey who issued an injunction against strikers at Granite City, restraining them from maintaining even one picket.

Strike Worries Investors.

The six months' street car strike at Hazelton, Pa., is worrying bond holders because the Lehigh Traction Company has suspended payment on bonds because of the strike. A committee has been appointed to investigate the property, and it is said that action will be taken to bring the matter before the State Public Service Commission or the courts. The street car men struck because their officers were discharged for union affiliation, and up to the present time the company has rejected all peace overtures.

Child Labor in the South.

"Using the lash of necessity to compel their labor to sign a vicious contract," was one of the terms used by A. F. of L. Organizer Miles who denounced, at a woman's suffrage meeting at Atlanta, the owners of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, whose workers are now on strike. The speaker declared that instead of there being merely eighty-five men on strike, as the mill owners recently claimed in their refusal to mediate the differences between themselves and the strikers, there were 650 people striking. He declared that not only does the mill withhold a week's wages as liquidated damages when an employee quits without one week's notice, but that they notify his merchants, butchers and grocers to impair his credit, and, if possible, instead of allowing the employee the thirty days' notice that renting agents allow clients, the mill forces the employee to vacate a mill-owned house upon three days' notice. S. B. Marks, president of the Georgia Federation of Labor, made the first address, urging a general rallying of all friends of the child labor bill now pending in the general assembly to fight for its passage. He deplored the fact that Georgia is the last of the original thirteen colonies to enact an adequate child labor law, but predicted the passage of an adequate measure at this session of the legislature. He declared that mill owners are antagonistic to the bill, and urged the workers for the bill to be on the lookout for political tricks from them. He stated that he expected opposition to the measure in the Senate. Mrs. E. B. Smith made a short talk, urging a more determined fight for the passage of the child labor bill. She scored not only the cotton mills, but all corporations employing children for opposing the bill.

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THE IDEAL BEVERAGE
AND TONIC FOR ALL
KINDS OF WEATHER

Yosemite Beer

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, July 28, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfers were deposited by Karl Schultz, Local No. 171, Springfield; Edward Gillispi, Local No. 570, Redwood City.

Jos. C. Breil, Local No. 16, Newark, is reported playing at the Gaiety Theatre.

President Frank Carothers and Treasurer Otto Oestendorf of the American Federation of Musicians, spent last Thursday and Friday in this city. The exact date of their arrival was not known in time to get word to the membership. However, the members who happened to be at headquarters on Friday afternoon had the pleasure of listening to a few well chosen remarks from the two visitors and the opportunity of meeting with them. They left Saturday morning for the East, stopping at various points en route in the interest of the Federation.

The regular monthly meeting of the Alameda County Branch will be held Thursday, August 6th, at headquarters in Oakland. The members are requested to attend.

Dexter M. Wright has returned from a trip to Honolulu. He reports a very pleasant vacation.

Thos. Sims of St. Louis was a visitor this week at headquarters. He has been quite prominent in the affairs of Local No. 2 for a good many years, the past six years being manager of the Musicians' Club of St. Louis.

The regular monthly meeting of the Drummers' Club will be held Monday, August 3, 1914, at 2:30 p. m. Members are notified to pay more attention to Section 2, Article VII, in regards to removing drums, pedals, etc., from their respective halls, and also the signing of their names in the books provided for that purpose. The drum in Musicians' Building may be used for rehearsals at Lily Hall only.

The recent celebration at Shellmound Park was a great success, some 3000 people attending, it being the biggest picnic we have given to date.

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*In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Day's
Toil is
Done*



Wieland's
THE HOME BEER

The committee expects to turn over \$700 to the 1915 convention fund. Members are all requested to settle for their tickets at once to C. H. King, chairman of the committee. The committee desires to thank all the members who assisted with their services in the parade, concert and dance bands, and feel that the boosting spirit of our members will do a great deal to help popularize our organization with the general public.

We were very fortunate in having with us in the parade President Carothers of the American Federation of Musicians, who dropped in just in time to attend our celebration, he being on his way to Los Angeles to attend a conference.

The moving picture reel of the parade is being shown at Grauman's Imperial Theatre this week. Also orders may be left for the group pictures at headquarters.

BAKERS ASK PUBLIC FOR SUPPORT.

The bakery workers ask the public for its moral support or assistance when purchasing bakery products. The people are urged to see that the union label is on all bread or upon the wrapper, when making purchases, as this label of the bakers stands as a guarantee that the cleanest and most sanitary conditions prevail, also that decent wages and hours of toil are maintained in the shops where the union label is in vogue. This protects the public as well as the bakery workers and is extremely important to all concerned.

The organized bakery workers are facing the monopolization of the bakery industry by what is known as the "bread trust," and like all other trusts this monopoly believes in the employment of cheap non-union labor, or the cheapest help that can possibly be procured. Just as long as there is no organization to demand that at least decent wages shall be paid to the employees this outside monopoly will grow and enhance its power off of the necessities of the people.

The bakery workers of the City of San Francisco for the best interests of the city, are asking for assistance in order that they may maintain their organization. If you as citizens do your duty, and buy only bread that bears the union label, the bakers' fight will be somewhat easier against the bread trust, which is looking over the field here to establish its business.

The bakers do not want to be understood as endeavoring to put the trust entirely out of business, but they do wish to call to the attention of the people the fact that the bread trust will refuse to deal with the union. Just as long as the public take no interest in these matters by not demanding the label they will be helping the trust. The bakers wish help in bringing about proper working conditions. This will enable them to keep their members in employment and protect the home industry. It is better to give this assistance now, rather than wait and assist them when they may be forced or compelled to strike in order to maintain their organization and families, and keep their members from walking the streets.

The bakery workers should and will be one of the best unions in the city, if they receive the full support of their brothers in the trades union movement, who are taking up the battle of organized labor. Almost every human being is compelled to eat the "staff of life"—bread. Just have a talk with your groceryman, restaurant, cafe or delicatessen proprietor. Ask them why they do not keep bread bearing the union label and if they refuse to handle bread which bears the union label that you demand, tell them that you will patronize another store or dealer that does handle union label bread. You will see how soon you will be accommodated. When they know that you will refuse to deal with them they will soon come to time.

PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA CONCERT.

Next Thursday evening in the Pavilion Rink, Sutter and Pierce streets, the People's Philharmonic Orchestra presents its third symphony concert of the season, and every working man, woman and child in San Francisco should make a special effort to be there and rejoice in this wonderful feast of music.

When the inspirations of our illustrious master musicians are interpreted in their simplicity, as this great orchestra under the baton of Herman Perlet interprets them, any child can easily perceive and understand the beautiful tone-picture presented by the orchestra.

The soloists on this occasion will be Franz Adelman, violinist, and concert master of the orchestra, and the Lorelei Trio of San Francisco.

Mr. Adelman studied under Schrodick in Leipzig, and has appeared as concert master in the Berlin Philharmonic orchestra under Buhlow, Carl Muck and Gustav Mahler. He also appeared under Anton Rubenstein. During the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco, Mr. Adelman was concert master under the able leadership of Fritz Scheel.

The Lorelei Trio is composed of Mesdames Flora Howell Bruner, Louise De Salle Rath, sopranos, and Pearl Hossack Whitcomb, contralto. It has attracted great attention by its very artistic work wherever it has appeared. It is accompanied by the excellent pianiste, Miss Frances Buckland. The program is as follows:

Overture, "Magic Flute," W. A. Mozart.

Minuetto, Bolzoni.

Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso, C. Saint-Saens; Franz Adelman, soloist.

Symphony, "Jupiter," W. A. Mozart; first two movements.

Valse, Op. 34, Moszkowski; Lorelei Trio.

"Peer Gynt" Suite, Edward Grieg.

The last-named selection is one of the most popular pieces of the day.

The prices of admission to these concerts are but 25 and 50 cents. A mere pittance in comparison to what the orchestra gives in return to the patrons.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Vinie Daly from Hammerstein's London Opera House and the Royal Opera, Bucharest, will be heard in songs from the operas she has triumphed in. Miss Daly is a niece of the late Dan Daly and is the only member of his eminent family now appearing on the stage. She began her stage career dancing with her mother when only two years old. No better combination of musicians has been heard in vaudeville than the Wharry Lewis Quintette. It is composed of J. Wharry Lewis, a violin virtuoso of international popularity; Evangeline Lewis, a mezzo-soprano of sweetness and culture; Eleanor Greve, one of the few women who have acquired proficiency as a flute soloist; Leona Henderson, a 'cellist of fame and a graduate of the Royal Conservatory, London, and E. Arnold Johnson, an exceptionally gifted pianist. The programs presented by the Wharry Lewis Quintette range from grand opera to ragtime. Edmond Hayes will present his satire, "The Piano Movers," in which one laugh follows another in such rapid succession that there is scarcely a breathing space. He will have the support of an excellent little company. Ward, Bell & Ward, a trio of dancing gymnasts whose muscular equipment, reliable nerves and agility enable them to achieve really remarkable feats in solo and ensemble work call their act "Under The White Top" because they depict a portion of a circus performance. Rellow, the mentaphone artist, will also be included in next week's attractions. Next week will be the last of Prince Lai Mon Kim, the Chinese tenor, and Emil Pallenberg's trained bears. It will also conclude the engagement of Chrystal Herne and her company in "Dora."

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 24, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Gallagher.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed.

Credentials—From Electrical Workers No. 537, Geo. Klindurst, B. W. Northrop. Cemetery Workers, James Magnus, D. O'Connor. Switchmen, W. J. Howard, vice T. P. Reidy. Stable Employees, Tom Tobin, vice H. Ostrand. Bakers No. 24, Theo. Lindquist, E. Eisold, Ed. Hensel, Marcel Wille, Anton Wahl, Rob. Hoffman, John Cassidy. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Home Rule in Taxation League, thanking Council for donation of \$50. From California State Federation of Labor, advising Council that the firm of P. A. Newmark & Co., of Los Angeles, has been taken off the unfair list, as the firm is now using the union label of the United Garment Workers.

Referred to Unfinished Business—From the State Federation of Labor, in reference to the levying of an assessment of five cents per week upon every union man and woman in the State, for the benefit of the locked out members of organized labor in Stockton.

Referred to Label Section—From Willow Weavers' Union No. 14,344, Liverpool, New York, requesting moral assistance.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—Minutes of the California State Federation of Labor.

Communication from the California State Federation of Labor, inclosing the convention call was read, and it was moved that the Council send its full quota of delegates; carried. Moved that the Council nominate tonight and next Friday night and that the election of delegates be made a special order of business for 9 o'clock Friday evening, August 7th; carried.

Communication from the San Joaquin County Central Labor Council, requesting Council to send a speaker to represent it at a mass meeting, to be held Saturday evening, July 25th. Moved that Council comply with the request; carried. Secretary O'Connell was appointed to represent Council.

Communication from the Allied Printing Trades Council, inclosing copy of letter received from the Chamber of Commerce, relative to said body placing the union label on its printing. Moved that the secretary inform the Chamber of Commerce that communications which do not bear the Allied Printing Trades' label will not be read in the future; carried.

Communication from the California State Federation of Labor, inclosing list of brands of flour and other products of the unfair Sperry Flour Company, and requesting co-operation. Moved that this boycott be considered officially levied by this Council; carried.

Communications Laid Over One Week—From Cooks' Union, requesting Council to endorse the Union Labor Hospital. From Gas and Water Workers' Union, in reference to the decision of the A. F. of L., dealing with their jurisdictional dispute with Plumbers; also the decision of the executive council of the A. F. of L., dealing with the same matter.

Reports of Unions—Newspaper Solicitors—"Daily News" fair to their union. Cigar Makers—Business dull; sale of Philippine cigars increasing in this city; requested a demand for their label. Shoe Clerks—Are making an effort to have their new agreement signed; union label stores in Mission have signed agreement. Cap Makers—Requested the assistance of Council in reorganizing cap makers. Bakers—Have donated

\$30 to Stockton. Pattern Makers—Donated \$25 to Stockton; will consider the levying of assessment at next meeting. Teamsters—Will pay assessment out of treasury. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Donated \$30 to the Mooney Defense Fund. Printing Pressmen—About 20 men have returned to work. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Requested Council to transfer \$50 in Darrow Fund to Stockton. Pile Drivers—Santa Cruz still unfair.

Executive Committee—On the appeal for financial assistance from the United Textile Workers, committee recommends that the Council donate \$25; concurred in. Committee considered the Stockton situation and upon the report of the sub-committee appointed to the joint conference on this matter, recommended the levying of an assessment of 5 cents per week per member of organized labor, and secretary instructed to send out notice of said assessment. The communication from the State Federation of Labor was also read at this time. Moved that the report of the committee be adopted. Amendment, that the Labor Council appoint a man to take charge of the boycott against the Sperry Flour Company and any other boycotts which may occur as a result of the Stockton lockout, and that a sufficient number of cards be printed to supply the membership of affiliated unions. Amendment to amendment, that the matter of assessment be recommended to the affiliated unions. The amendment to amendment lost, and the amendment and report of executive committee adopted by a vote of 169 in favor, 8 against. The previous question was called for and put on the above motions.

Law and Legislative Committee—Submitted the following recommendations relative to the request from the Recreation League of San Francisco:

1st—That the Council reaffirm its indorsement of the Recreation League of San Francisco. 2d—That the Council donate \$5 per month to the support of the league. 3d—That a circular letter be sent to all affiliated unions explaining the work of the league and asking them to send representatives and participate actively. 4th—That the labor press of this city be urged to give publicity to the work of the league and participate in creating public interest in the various new proposals to establish recreation for the masses; concurred in. In the matter of resolutions submitted by the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, committee recommends that the secretary transmit a copy of said resolutions to the Federal Industrial Relations Commission. Amendment, that the matter be laid over for one week; amendment carried. In the matter of the proposed charter amendment submitted by the Label Section, committee recommends that the Council indorse the proposed charter amendment and that a copy of same be forwarded to the Board of Supervisors with a request that an early consideration be given same. Moved that the matter be laid over one week; carried.

Organizing Committee—Have assisted in organizing the laborers of Sausalito.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Bro. Thomas J. Mooney was granted the privilege of the floor for the purpose of explaining in detail the conditions of Ford and Suhr now in jail. Moved that the Council advise members of organized labor to stay away from the hopfields; carried.

Delegate Schulberg introduced a statement made by J. J. McNamara, denying that he had any dealings with any politicians seeking for office, nor has he authorized anyone to make any dickers or deals in his behalf with any politicians of any or no denominations and requested to give publicity to these facts. Moved that a copy

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters
For MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN
Soft Drink AND Mineral Water
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

Orpheum

O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

PERFECT VAUDEVILLE.

VINIE DALY, from Hammerstein's London Opera House and the Royal Opera Buchary, in Songs from Operas she has sung; THE WHARRY LEWIS QUINTETTE, with E. Arnold Johnson, Pianist, in Popular, Vocal and Instrumental Selections; EDMOND HAYES & CO., in "The Piano Movers"; WARD, BELL and WARD, in "Under the White Top"; M. RELLOW, Creator of the Mentaphone Novelty; PRINCE LAI MON KIM, the Noted Chinese Tenor; EMIL PALLEMBERG, with His Three Trained Bears. Last Week CRYSTAL HERNE and Her Company in Julie Herne's Dramatic Playlet "Dora."

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c. Box Seats \$1.00. Matinee Prices (except Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6.

of this statement be given to the press and printed in the "Labor Clarion"; carried.

Nominations—Nominations for delegates to the California State Federation of Labor were called for and Bros. O'Connell, Haggerty, Schulberg and Zant were placed in nomination. Moved that nominations be closed for the evening; carried.

Receipts—Beer Drivers, \$16; Cap Makers, \$4; Felt and Composition Roofers, \$16; Bill Posters, \$4; Plumbers, \$48; Machine Hands, \$4; Cooks' Helpers, \$28; Metal Polishers, \$8; Street R. R. Employees, \$8; Milkmen, \$8; Stage Employees, \$8; United Labor Congress, \$5; Bakers, \$32; Steam Shovelmen, \$8; Electrical Workers No. 537, \$8; Cap Makers, \$4; Federal Employees, \$12; Cracker Packers, \$12; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$16; Bootblacks, \$12; Ship Drillers, \$4; total receipts for dues, \$273. Label Section \$3; donation for Stockton, \$75. Grand total, \$351.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; Stenographers, \$51; postage, \$6; Mrs. R. Cameron, \$18; Theo. Johnson, \$25; donation to United Textile Workers, \$25; Miss Barkley, \$3.50; Label Section, \$3; expenses of committee to Hayward, \$11.20; expenses of committee to Stockton, \$15. Total expenses, \$197.70.

Council adjourned at 12:15 a. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

ANYTHING BUT SAFETY AT SEA.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has started a movement making insurance of steerage passengers on ocean lines compulsory. A slight increase in the rates to cover the cost is advocated, which would obviate making public appeals in the case of disasters.

Vessel owners will do anything but spend money to save life.

The latest scheme illustrates the resourcefulness of a master mind, although disasters at sea have proven that first-class passengers lose their lives, as well as those in the steerage. The Liverpool scheme provides only for the latter.

However, there is much merit in the plan. It will avoid making public harrowing details of orphaned children and widowed mothers, who can insure themselves when buying tickets. The public will not be expected to contribute where insurance is awarded even though it be a pittance, and protests against coffin ships will once more subside.

Under the laws liabilities are limited, and the Liverpool plan would further reduce costs for disaster at sea, by a proper wording of the insurance clause, which immigrants, when paying for tickets, are supposed to read.

The plan would not only increase dividends, but it would permit vessel owners to pose as philanthropists—sorrowful and humane.

A cheap monument and an elaborate, though inexpensive memorial service for the victims will counteract hostile sentiment and mutterings of protest against floating death traps. No right-thinking person would dare question the purpose of these benevolent gentlemen.

This, together with the passage of the Alexander bill now pending in the House of Representatives as a substitute for the La Follette bill, would satisfy the shipping interests.

Both schemes have an equal value in not doing the thing that should be done—guaranteeing safety of life and property at sea.

If you seek truth, you will not seek to conquer by all possible means; and, when you have found truth you will have a security against being conquered.—Epictetus.

STRIKEBREAKERS ORGANIZING.

By Walter H. Fink.

A threatened walkout of all strikebreakers has thrown the coal operators into a panic and given rise to the question "What is to be our next trouble?"

When the strike of the Colorado coal miners was called September 23, 1913, the coal operators began at once to import free-lunch grabbers, cotton pickers, dregs of the large cities' slums, farmers and others under various pretenses.

Few of these strikebreakers knew that they were to take the place of strikers and of the conditions which made the old miners appeal to the United Mine Workers of America for membership. Some of them were brought into the State under the pretense that they were buying land and would be provided with employment until they paid for it. Others were told they were to work in mines near Denver which had just been opened. Some were informed that they were to have other work but most of those who did come to work in the mines were told that there was no trouble where they were to work.

These men were promised as high as five and six dollars a day. They were told of the fine homes, the billiard parlors, the club rooms they would have.

They came, they saw, and they knew that they had been duped.

Then began a system of peonage that has probably never been equaled in these supposedly free United States. The imported strikebreakers in many cases refused to work. Instead of being allowed to leave they were driven into the mines like sheep at the point of gunmen's rifles.

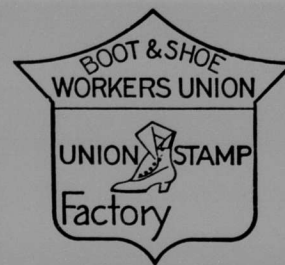
One young man who came from Joplin, Mo., believing that he had bought a farm at Alamosa, several hundred miles from where he was taken by Colorado's militia, was thus driven into the mine. The first day he was kicked by a mule. The next morning he was so bruised that he could not get out of bed. About 10 o'clock that morning the camp marshal came to the filthy hovel which had been pictured to him as a neat cottage. He asked the youth why he was not working and was told of the accident. The marshal pointed the gun at him and told him he would either have to get up and go to work or go to jail.

Down at Primero they brought in a bunch of Mexicans by false advertising, thus ignoring the law, and in which they were abetted by the State militia. One night the superintendent suspected that they would make an attempt to escape from their enforced slavery. He sent the camp marshal to their dirty hut. The latter removed their shoes and made them walk half a mile in their bare feet in the snow to the company office where they were threatened with all kinds of punishment if they did not submit to the orders of the superintendent, who told them that even if they did elude the company's gunmen they would be caught by the State militia who were paid by the State of Colorado to act as gunmen guards for the operators and who were stationed on the outside.

And another complaint is that of wages. They have been robbed of hundreds of pounds of coal on every car they mined, robbed at the company store, made to pay to send children to school when they had none, and bilked in every way possible so that when pay day came around, instead of averaging \$3 to \$6 a day, they found they received on an average of from sixty to ninety cents a day.

Those who have escaped into Trinidad, Walsenburg and other strike centers say that practically all of the strikebreakers have organized and that the open revolt against those conditions which resulted in the massacre of nineteen men, women and children at Ludlow April 20th will take place in the very near future.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1914.

Assets	\$58,656,635.13
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,857,717.65
Employees' Pension Fund	177,868.71
Number of Depositors	66,367

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

There are two kinds of whiskey

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

And -- well, what's the use?

Rye

Bourbon



Allied Printing Trades Council

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FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.

Telephone Douglas 3178.



JULY, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower & Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) **Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California
(179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(92) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(76) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(79) McElvaine Printing Concern.....1182 Market
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
(104) Owl Printing Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
(151) Regal Press.....820 Mission
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
(145) ‡S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks, E. F.....1886 Mission
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co., N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1071 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California

- (175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....
.....412-414 Mission
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....Third and Market
(46) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) **Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
.....109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

- San Jose Engraving Co...32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co...826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

It is apparent an injustice was done The Law Press, Berkeley, in this column last week, when it was announced the firm advertised for non-union men, and we hasten to correct the error. The Law Press has never advertised for operators, and employs union men exclusively, according to the statement of its manager, Albert M. Armstrong.

The meeting of the union on Sunday last brought out an average attendance. The membership statement showed that 32 members deposited cards during the month and 39 withdrawal cards were issued. Two candidates were initiated and one application was received. The committee on membership submitted a report containing information that the committee had divided into two sub-committees, one of which will examine applicants for membership and the other devote its time to the education and welfare of apprentices. An exhaustive report on the subject of jurisdiction of Marin County was laid before the members and it was ordered that the union again protest the formation of a local union in that county and request an extension of jurisdiction for No. 21 covering the entire territory. On the day following the meeting Organizer Mitchell received a communication from the executive council, instructing him to proceed with the formation of a union in one of the towns of Marin County, to have jurisdiction over the other towns in that county, with the stipulation that the scale of prices of No. 21 shall be adopted by the new organization. A communication was received from Supervisor Gallagher, calling attention to the fact that certain street and sewer improvements are about to be ordered in front of the premises of Mrs. J. J. O'Neill, widow of the late editor of the "Labor Clarion" and member of No. 21. The improvements contemplated will entail an expenditure of approximately \$600 on the part of Mrs. O'Neill—a sum far in excess of her ability to meet. It was ordered that the executive committee take the matter up through the various chapels of the union and endeavor to render such assistance as may be possible.

President Tracy submitted a report on the Stockton situation to the effect that up to the present time the M. M. & E. Association had not extended its activities to include the printing industry, but had confined itself to intimations of what it might do. The union, by unanimous vote, ordered an assessment of 25 cents per member on August earnings.

No. 21's delegates to the Providence convention departed for that city during the week. "Col." and Mrs. D. S. White left Wednesday morning. Delegates Tonkin and Kelly departed Thursday evening. Delegate Bonnington, who is occupied with arbitration matters, deferred his departure until Friday night.

J. Lauray of the firm of Lanson, Lauray & Co., returned early in the week from a three months' trip to France.

Word has been received from Grizzly Creek, Plumas County, that Messrs. Johnson, Newlin and Stephens are enjoying their prospecting trip to the fullest extent. Johnson writes that as soon as he arrived all the mosquitos in the vicinity departed, and that trout were so plentiful that they followed the boys back to camp.

"MY WIFE SAID TO ME

"You should attend to that insurance today. The papers are full of accidents, and you are no more immune than others." So I phoned Davie at Park 6380 to call and fix me up. He knows the game and represents perfectly reliable companies." adv.

Open Letter to Members of Organized Labor

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

The following is the Home Industry Text Book Law which Governor Johnson approved and signed but which he absolutely, for some reason or other, refuses to enforce:

"It shall be the duty of any Board of Education, School Board, Board of Trustees, Official, Officer or any other person elected or appointed to carry out the provisions of the laws of the State of California relating to the public schools of said State, invested with the power of designating text books to be used in the said public schools, in so designating such text books, unless otherwise provided by general law, to give preference to any text book on any given subject of public instruction, which is entirely written, compiled, printed and published in the State of California, to the exclusion of any such text book entirely or partly written, compiled, printed and published outside of the State of California, provided it shall appear to them that such text book, so as aforesaid produced in the State of California, shall be of superior or equal educational merit to and can be procured at the same or less cost than any such text book so as aforesaid entirely or partly written, compiled, printed and published outside of the State of California."

This law is so plain that a child can understand it; it is against the interests of the Eastern Book Trust, and in favor of California meritorious books, and must appeal to you as a very good law. If enforced, it would in a very short time drive the notorious Eastern Book Trust out of California. Is that why Governor Johnson will not enforce it? And is that why none but books of the Eastern Book Trust have thus far been listed?

For instance, if enforced, Gallagher-Marsh, our California shorthand system, the books of which are compiled, printed and bound in California under fair conditions to organized labor and which have been for many years listed by former State Boards of Education as of equal educational merit to Eastern shorthand books and which have been used in the San Francisco and other High Schools in the State of California for the last 12 years, would be listed by the State Board of Education to the exclusion of all similar books made outside of California, and would therefore be used throughout California. What would then follow? Why next year other California authors and publishers would produce other meritorious books—grammars, histories, geographies, arithmetics, as well as all high school books, which would exclude similar Eastern books from the California public schools and keep all this work in California where it belongs, saving to the State of California hundreds of thousands of dollars every year that are now sent East as royalties on Eastern textbook plates and profits on high school books brought into the State. We would also be enabled to refute the impression which our school authorities, influenced by the Eastern Book Trust, have created abroad by giving this work to the Eastern Book Trust that California has not the brains to compile the requisite text books for her own school children.

The two main reasons why Gallagher-Marsh shorthand books have not been listed by Governor Johnson's administration are: First, because they are made in California under fair conditions to organized labor and carry the label, the Eastern Book Trust being opposed to organized labor; second, because by listing them the State Board of Education would find that they are of equal educational merit to the Eastern books and the Home Industry Text Book Law would then become operative and would exclude all the shorthand books of the Eastern Book Trust from our public schools, thereby setting a precedent for similar action in regard to other text books.

Remember that when the claims of Gallagher-Marsh shorthand system were presented to the State Board of Education at Sacramento, several months ago, Mr. Langdon, president of the State Board, speaking for the Board, admitted merit of these books. Remember that these books are recommended for exclusive use in the public schools by practically all the expert shorthand reporters of the State of California. Remember that these books are making stenographic history for the State of California; that they are the best in the world; that the boys and girls throughout California who must look to the public schools for proficiency in shorthand writing as a means of livelihood and advancement are entitled to the use of these shorthand text books which are recommended by the experts of the State of California but are denied the use of them by this drastic action of Governor Johnson's administration.

Remember that on June 26th, the San Francisco Labor Council unanimously passed resolutions emphatically protesting against the postponement of the listing of shorthand text books beyond July 1st, in order to give the California publishers time to print and bind their books to meet the demand of the California High Schools, but that notwithstanding the protest of organized labor and the efforts of the Home Industry League of California to keep this work in California, the listing of shorthand text books was postponed to be considered on the 4th of August, too late to be printed and bound for use by the High Schools of the State of California this year. In this connection it might be stated that the Oakland High School which is and has been using Eastern unfair shorthand text books recommenced its term—the 28th of July—and its students are required to purchase and continue to use the same Eastern unfair shorthand text books that they have been using. How can our California books compete with them when they are not to be listed until August 4th or thereafter? Such a contention would be most ridiculous and farcical, indeed.

Now, then, what is the logical conclusion to be drawn from this condition of things? Is it possible that Governor Johnson's administration is giving the Eastern Book Trust a free rein in the matter of supplying High School text books in the State of California for nothing? Or has the fact that the Eastern Book Trust is just as influential, in proportion to population, in every State of the Union as it is in California, which might be made very efficacious in promoting Governor Johnson's presidential aspirations, if he has any, anything to do with it?

Think this matter over and form your own conclusion. If any member of organized labor can account, upon any other hypothesis, for this wilful refusal of the Johnson administration to enforce the provisions of the Home Industry Text Book Law, which was approved and signed by Governor Johnson himself, I would be pleased to receive a communication setting forth such reason or reasons.

Very respectfully yours,

ROBT. F. GALLAGHER,

Author Gallagher-Marsh Shorthand System.

Notes in Union Life

During the week just closed the following deaths have been reported in local union circles: Pearl B. Corey of the waitresses, George G. Smith of the railroad trainmen.

Mrs. H. F. Powell, Australian labor organizer and student of economics, arrived in San Francisco last Wednesday, and while here will make a study of California industrial conditions and labor legislation. She is to tour America and gather such information as may be of value upon her return to the land beneath the Southern Cross.

James J. Cline of the Cracker Bakers' Union has been elected to represent his organization as delegate to the Milwaukee convention of the international. He will visit his old home, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on his way East. He expects to leave San Francisco the latter part of August.

Civil service examinations are shortly to be held by the San Francisco Commission for pantry-men, waiters, cooks, milkers, laundry workers, pipe caulkers, steam roller engineers, and granite cutters. Blanks and information concerning these examinations may be obtained from the Civil Service Commission, City Hall.

The Bay and River Steamboatmen have levied the 5-cent assessment for the support of the men locked out in Stockton.

The Beer Wagon Drivers have voted an assessment of 5 cents per member per week for the conduct of the Stockton fight.

The Butchers' Union has approved the 5-cent assessment levied to combat the fight of the employers in Stockton for the non-union shop.

The father of Frank Sesma, vice-president and organizer of the bartenders, passed away in Los Angeles last week. He was a California pioneer.

COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION.

Four hundred and twenty-seven labor camps inspected in the State of California by the California Commission of Immigration and Housing, is an especially significant announcement in the midst of the present I. W. W. violence and strike at Wheatland. The commission's efforts are steadily abolishing the camp evils which played so important a part in the hop-field disturbances of last year. Over 28,000 laborers have already been reached by the system of inspection. This means a thorough regulation of camp sanitation for that number of men.

The 427 camps reported upon thus far accommodate exactly 28,403 workmen. One hundred of these camps, housing 8899 men, were listed as "good," and 173 with 9001 inmates, as "fair." There were discovered 154 camps with 10,503 inhabitants that were utterly unsanitary and dangerous to health—"bad" camps.

Between June 20th, the date of the last report on camp inspection, and July 18th, 169 labor camps in the State were investigated. These camps will house this summer 12,393 laborers. Seventy-seven camps with accommodations for 6035 men were reported "good"; 58 camps with 4481, "fair," and 34 camps with 1877 men "bad."

This is the first attempt in the history of the State to work aggressively for the welfare of the floating laborer, who is the most important labor element in western production.

All the way from deserted brides to disgruntled heirs range the complaints that pour into the offices of the Immigration Commission. One hour it is a Russian woman, who comes to tell of her abandonment by the husband of but a month. The next, it is a penniless Mexican who appeals to the commission to adjust a \$400,000 government claim of which he thinks himself heir.

Money-Saving Sale



The Greatest Shoe Selling Event in the City's History. Hundreds of New Styles in the best of MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR offered at PRICES THAT WILL SAVE YOU FROM 50c TO \$1.50 ON EACH PAIR PURCHASED.

These are not left-overs, but all this season's arrivals, and their quality is backed up by the 33-year reputation of the Honest Worth of our Shoes.

It Will Pay You to See Our Great Window Display



B. KATSCHINSKI

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET COMMERCIAL BLDG.

SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

Store Open on Saturday Evenings

Personal and Local

Remember the products of the Sperry Flour Company are being boycotted because of the attitude of that firm in the Stockton fight.

The Janitors' Union reports that after many months they have succeeded in unionizing Garibaldi Hall on Broadway.

The Labor Council has reaffirmed its indorsement of the Recreation League of San Francisco and voted to contribute \$5 per month to the support of that body in its commendable work.

The delegates from the Cigar Makers' Union complain that sales of Philippine cigars are increasing in San Francisco while the demand for the union label is decreasing.

Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125 has elected the following officers: President, C. Linkahr; vice-president, J. Gustin; treasurer, J. Racker; financial secretary, G. J. Wymaster; recording secretary, P. C. McGowan; sergeant-at-arms, T. McDevitt; delegates to Labor Council, T. McCall, F. Alpers. J. J. Cline was elected delegate to the international convention which convenes in Milwaukee September 1st.

The Typographical Union has levied a 25-cent assessment on its membership to aid the Stockton union workers in their fight. Teamsters No. 85 has voted to contribute \$75 per week until further notice to the union workers of Stockton. The Barbers have contributed \$30. Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union contributed \$50, and the Pattern Makers \$25. The Beer Bottlers' Union has assessed its membership 50 cents per month.

Last Friday night the Labor Council voted to concur in the recommendation of the executive board to donate \$25 to the striking textile workers of Atlanta, Ga.

The working agreement of the Shoe Clerks' Union has expired, and the organization is now negotiating a new agreement with the employers.

The arbitration proceedings between the Typographical Union and the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association have been about concluded so far as the introduction of evidence is concerned. It is expected a decision will be reached shortly.

M. J. McGuire, former business agent of the

Boiler Makers' Union, now an inspector for the Immigration and Housing Commission, spent two or three days in the city at the close of last week. He reports but little opposition to the efforts of the commission to enforce better sanitation in the camps of the State.

The Labor Council decided at its last meeting to inform the Chamber of Commerce that printed matter received from the Chamber that does not bear the union label will not be considered.

Garment Cutters' Union No. 45 reports that all local manufacturers, except one, have signed a new agreement for one year at prevailing wages and conditions, with a slight increase in the wages of apprentices. The union reports business improving.

Molders' Union No. 164 has decided to pay weekly strike benefits to every union molder locked out at Stockton.

John Kean, president of the Pacific District International Association of Longshoremen, has returned from Portland, where he attended a meeting of the executive board of that organization to consider the efforts of members of the affiliated unions to secure uniform pay at all ports on the Pacific Coast.

The Cooks' Union No. 44 has donated \$100 to the locked-out culinary workers of Stockton. The union has decided to hold two meetings each month, to be held on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month.

The Pacific District Council of Theatrical Stage Employees will hold a convention in this city during three days beginning Monday, August 10th. The sessions will be held at Druids' Temple on Page street.

The local joint executive board of the culinary crafts has elected the following officers for the current term: President, Hugo Ernst; vice-president, William Vernon; secretary-treasurer, Daniel P. Regan. The board has indorsed the candidacy of Henry B. Lister for Judge of the Superior Court.

Space to let suitable for headquarters; size 18 1/2 x 30 feet; ground floor. 803 Franklin street, corner Turk. Satisfactory rent. adv.

BOYCOTT SPERRY FLOUR.

The Sperry Flour Company, one of the leading lights and a contributor to the union-busting Merchants', Manufacturers' and Employers' Association at Stockton, has been declared unfair to organized labor.

Now is the time to show the arrogant and overbearing union-crushers of our State that organized labor will fight back when attacked.

The following are the main products of the Sperry Flour Company, and as they go largely into the homes of the working people, all true union members and families are urged to refrain from using these unfair products:

Drifted Snow Flour, Sperry Family Flour, Eagle Brand Flour, Surelay Egg Food, Suregrow Mash Developer, Suregrow Granulated Developer, Baby Chick Feed, Scratch Feed. Mission Bells Flour, Big Loaf Flour, California Poppy Flour, Big Tree Flour, Pioneer Flour, Sperry Bakers' Flour, Golden Gate Flour, Snow Flake Flour, Baker Boy Flour, St. Jubilee Flour, Apple Blossom Flour, Port Costa Milling Co. Flour, Sperry's Rolled Oats, Horace Davis Flour, Sperry's Dakota Flour.

Do not be a slave. Go at your job with enthusiasm. To get enthusiasm in work, work. Work creates enthusiasm for work.—Charles F. Thwing.

UNION LABOR HOSPITAL

AND TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR NURSES

Formerly McNutt Hospital

1055 Pine Street.

Tel. Franklin 7266

Chief of Staff, Dr. Benjamin M. Marshall

Superintendent, Jesse T. McAfee

Resident Physician, Dr. C. A. Pheland

Directors.

President, M. A. McLeod; Secretary, Henry B. Lister; Joseph D. Barnes; Jesse T. McAfee; G. R. Cowan, Dr. B. M. Marshall.

The Union Labor Hospital Company was formed for the purpose of obtaining a hospital, which should be owned and controlled by the Labor Unions. A lease of the magnificent McNutt Hospital was made for ten years with an option to purchase. The opportunity to purchase stock and obtain this hospital is open to the Unions of San Francisco, without profit to the directors or stockholders of the present company. In the meanwhile the company has completely unionized the hospital and is giving the finest service in the city for moderate rates. It is also selling tickets for hospital service, doctor and medicine for \$12.00 a year. Special rates can be made by Unions taking tickets for their entire membership. Persons holding service cards can be taken direct to the hospital in case of sickness or accident, where a competent staff of Doctors is always on hand.

"EL CRISTOFORO"

Clear Havana Cigars
OF HIGHEST TYPE

UNION MADE

UNION MADE

Smoke

"Royal"

The Best Tobacco produced by Mother Earth :: :: :: Union Made